Amendments to the Claims

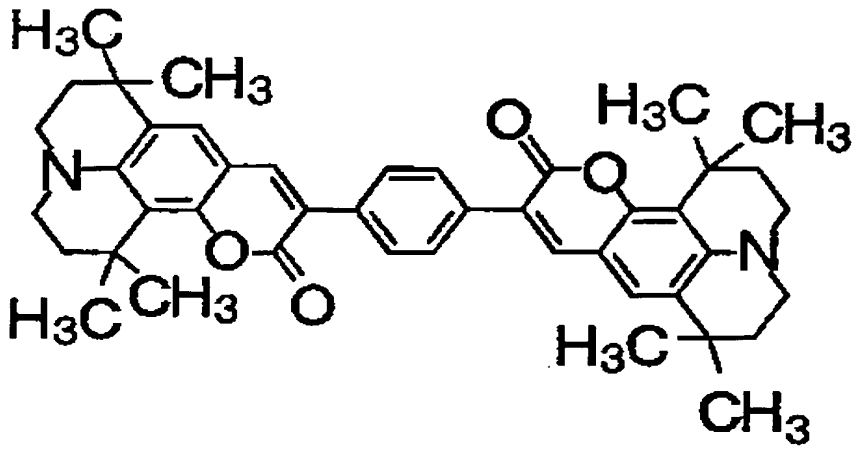
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

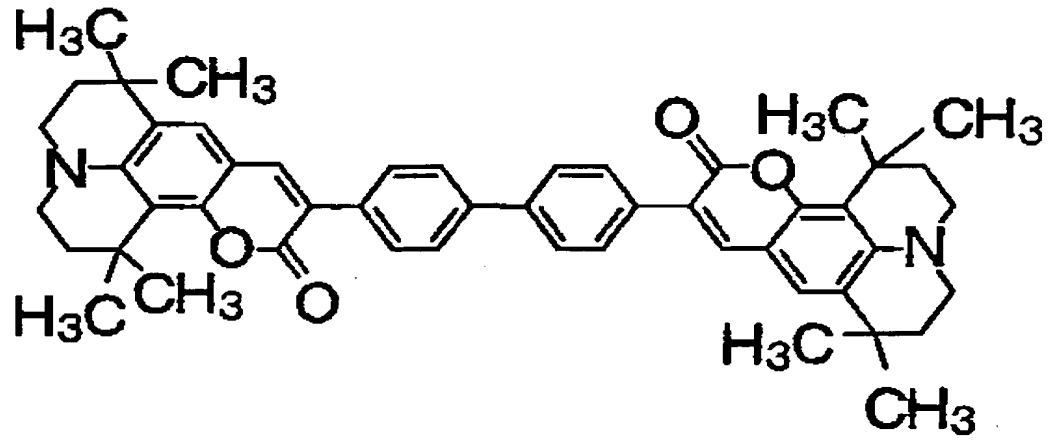
1. (Original) An organic electroluminescent device bearing an anode (20), a hole transportation layer (40), a luminescent layer (50), an electron transportation layer (60) and a cathode (70), characterized in that said luminescent layer (50) comprises a green light-emitting coumarin derivative as dopant and hole- and electron-transporting substances as host; said coumarin derivative comprising a plurality of coumarin groups bound to an aromatic ring, heterocycle or any combination thereof, and exhibiting a glass transition point of 150°C or higher or a melting point of 297°C or higher.

2. (Original) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, characterized in that said coumarin derivative consists of at least one member selected from the following Chemical Formulae 1 to 3:

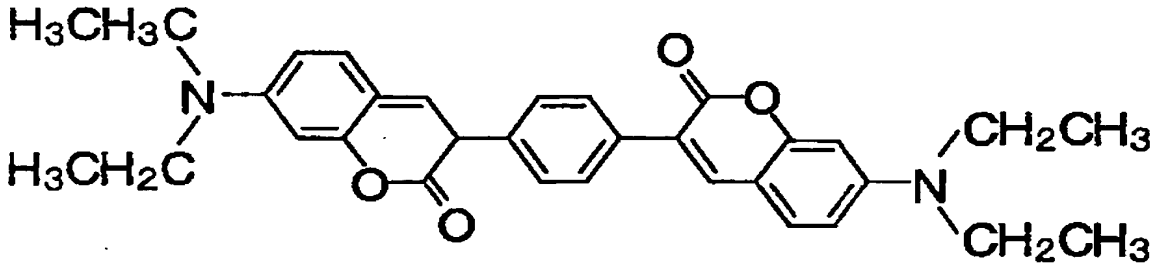
Chemical Formula 1:



Chemical Formula 2:



Chemical Formula 3:



3. (Currently Amended) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1~~ or 2~~, characterized in that said hole transporting substance in said luminescent layer (50) is the same as that in said hole transportation layer (40).

4. (Currently Amended) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1~~ or 2~~, characterized in that said electron transporting substance in the luminescent layer (50) is the same as that in said electron transportation layer (60).

5. (Currently Amended) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1~~ or 2~~, characterized in that said hole transporting substance in said luminescent layer (50) is the same as that in said hole transportation layer (40), as well as in that said electron transporting substance in said luminescent layer is the same as that in said electron transportation layer (60).

6. (Currently Amended) The organic electroluminescent device of~~ any one of claims 1 to 5~~ claim 1, characterized in that the ratio of said hole transporting substance against host in said luminescent layer (50) is 1 to 10% by mass.

7. (Currently Amended) The organic electroluminescent device of ~~any one of claims 1 to 5~~ claim 1, characterized in that the ratio of said electron transporting substance against host in said luminescent layer (50) is 99 to 90% by mass.

8. (Currently Amended) The organic electroluminescent device of ~~any one of claims 1 to 7~~ claim 1, characterized in that the glass transition points of said hole- and electron-transporting substances in said luminescent material (50) are 120□ or higher.

9. (Currently Amended) The organic electroluminescent device of ~~any one of claims 1 to 8~~ claim 1, characterized in that said hole injection layer (30) consisting of a copper phthalocyanine is provided between said anode (20) and hole transportation layer (40), as well as in that the variation in diffraction peak accompanied by heating said organic EL device at ambient temperature is maintained within ±25% of the diffraction peak before the heating, in terms of values of diffraction peaks as determined by applying x-ray diffraction method to said copper phthalocyanine.

10. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 2, characterized in that said hole transporting

substance in said luminescent layer (50) is the same as that in said hole transportation layer (40).

11. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 2, characterized in that said electron transporting substance in the luminescent layer (50) is the same as that in said electron transportation layer (60).

12. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 2, characterized in that said hole transporting substance in said luminescent layer (50) is the same as that in said hole transportation layer (40), as well as in that said electron transporting substance in said luminescent layer is the same as that in said electron transportation layer (60).

13. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 5, characterized in that the ratio of said hole transporting substance against host in said luminescent layer (50) is 1 to 10% by mass.

14. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 13, characterized in that the glass transition points of said hole- and electron-transporting substances in said luminescent material (50) are 120° or higher.

15. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 14, characterized in that said hole injection layer (30) consisting of a copper phthalocyanine is provided between said anode (20) and hole transportation layer (40), as well as in that the variation in diffraction peak accompanied by heating said organic EL device at ambient temperature is maintained within ±25% of the diffraction peak before the heating, in terms of values of diffraction peaks as determined by applying x-ray diffraction method to said copper phthalocyanine.

16. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 4, characterized in that the ratio of said hole transporting substance against host in said luminescent layer (50) is 1 to 10% by mass.

17. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 16, characterized in that said hole injection layer (30) consisting of a copper phthalocyanine is provided between said anode (20) and hole transportation layer (40), as well as in that the variation in diffraction peak accompanied by heating said organic EL device at ambient temperature is maintained within ±25% of the diffraction peak before the heating, in terms of values of diffraction peaks as determined by applying x-ray diffraction method to said copper phthalocyanine.

18. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 3, characterized in that the ratio of said hole transporting substance against host in said luminescent layer (50) is 1 to 10% by mass.

19. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 18, characterized in that said hole injection layer (30) consisting of a copper phthalocyanine is provided between said anode (20) and hole transportation layer (40), as well as in that the variation in diffraction peak accompanied by heating said organic EL device at ambient temperature is maintained within ±25% of the diffraction peak before the heating, in terms of values of diffraction peaks as determined by applying x-ray diffraction method to said copper phthalocyanine.